(b) Names of companies having inhouse R&D units as recognized by Deptt of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the basis of available information are given in Annexure. *[Sec* Appendix CI XV Annexure No. 71.

(c) in order to ensure adequate re-tmn on the expenditure incurred on R&D. the following provisions exist : —

(i) Expenditure incurred on R&D is taken into account while determining cost of production of bulk drugs under price control,

(ii) A company is allowed to retain 50% of the reduction in price of a bulk drug achieved through R&D efforts.

(iii) If a company develops a process for a bulk drug through its own R&D efforts or through National Laboratories, from basic stage. and which is significantly different from existing processes and results in cost-effective production, exemption from price control is available for a period not exceeding .5 years from the date of commercial production.

(iv) Higher profitability ceiling for units engaged in approved research and development work relating to new drugs.

(v) As in case of R&D work in other Sectors of Industry, Pharmaceu tical Sector also enjoys incentives and support measures such as Income Tax relief. Accelerated Depreciation allowance. Import facility etc.

(d) The Government is not aware of any R&D unit of a Pharmaceutical Com pany having been closed down recently. However, a few years ago. Mi/s. Hindus tan Ciba Gaigy have discontinued their basic research activity in new drug dis eoverv.

(e) It was not remunerative enough.

if) The functioning of any R&D unit of a private sector company is dependent upon its Cos porate plans and policies. To encourage K&D Activity in Pharmaceutical Sector a number of suggestions are under examination as part of The Review of the Drug Policy.

Pak resolution on J&*K*

60. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Pakistan Legislative 'Assembly has parsed an unanimous resolution. condemning India on J&K; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to prevent Pakistan from interfer-im; in the internal affairs of our country'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Gov-ernment are aware of the resolution passed by Pak National Assembly on October 2f>. 1992 cm Kashmir.

(b) Government have conveyed to Government of Pakistan its concern .and regret that the National Assembly of Pakistan had chosen to issue a statement designed to inflame public opinion and which constituted an interference in our internal affairs.

Government constantly monitors all developments having a bearing on Indin's security environment and takes necssary steps t*o* safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

Import of raw material for *Atomic* .Power, Plants in the country

491. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHAN DRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India denial to sign Jibe agreement on Nan Proliferation treaty

causes to hamper the supply through, import of the raw-materials required by the atomic power plants in India;

(b) if so, what/are. the alternative proposals of Government to meet the requirement of raw-materials for the atomic power plants in the country in case the present supply channels are stopped by foreign powers;

(c) what is the total power generated by each of the atomic power plants in India during the year 1991-92 and what is the proportionate share of the power generated and supplied from the atomic power plants to the Indian grid of elect! ic power during the year 1991-92; and

(d) whether the share of contribution to the total grid of power is increasing or decreasing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE *&* TECHNO LOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP PARLIA-MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P, R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) There have been difficulties in importing raw materials and components for Atomic Power Plants on account of the country's insistence on a non-discriminatory ' Non-Proljferation Treaty. This has, however, accelerated the development of indigenous technology for the nuclear power plants. India's nuclear power programme is based essentially on Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology using indigenous natural uranium as fuel. The exception is the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The import content in a PHWR is only 15%, which could also be indi-genised. Light enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, is being supplied by France under an agreement which is valid till October, 1993. In case there are difficulties in the continued supply of fuel from France, indigenous material and technology are available for tie continued operation of the plant.

(c) Total power generated from Atomic Power Stations during the period 1-4-91 to 31-3-1992 is as follows :—

Unit	Gross generation in Million Units (Million kilo-watt hrs.)
Tarapur-1	745
Tarapur-2	965
Rajasthan	123
Rajasthan-2	1062
Madras-1	869
Madras-2	1292
Narora-1	532

The electrical energy produced by the nuclear power plants during 1991-92 is about 2% of the total electrical energy produced in the country during this period.

(d) The share of electricity expressed as a percentage of the total electricity generated in the country has generally remained the same in the 'past two to three years.

Recovery of Uranium 233 From Thorium Deposits

492. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recovery of Uranium 233 from Thorium deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any steps in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor *2*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNO-LOGY, DEPARTMENT OE'ELECTRO-NICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA.